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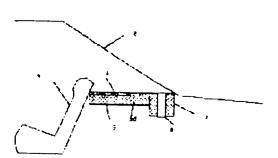
(72)Inventor: NEMOTO KOICHI

(54) AUTOMOBILE INTERNAL PART MATERIAL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To further effectively prevent noise while gas permeability is secured by a method wherein a base material layer is formed of nonwoven fabric composed of a high melting point fiber consisting of a specific polyester fiber, and a core sheath type structured fiber containing a core component and a sheath component which are composed of a specific polyester fiber.

SOLUTION: A rear parcel material of an automotive internal part material is constituted by laminating a surface layer 4 of nonwoven fabric having a polyester fiber principally and a base material layer 5. The base material layer 5 is nonwoven fabric composed of 95-55wt.% 5-40 denier high melting point fiber having polyethylene terephthalate principally, and 5-45wt.% core-sheath composite fiber of 1-20 denier fineness containing a core component having polyethylene terephthalate principally and a low melting point elastic polyester sheath component of at most 200° C melting point having polyethylene terephathalte as principal copolymer component. An outward appearance of a surface is secured by making fineness of the core-sheath type composite fiber at most 20 denier, and sufficient abrasion resistance is obtained by blending of at most 45wt.%.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] 95 - 55 % of the weight of 5-40-denier high-melting fiber to which said base material layer makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject in the interior material for automobiles which has the two-layer structure equipped with the surface and the base material layer, 5 - 45 % of the weight of sheath-core mold bicomponent fibers with a fineness [containing a low-melt point point ERASU tick polyester sheath component with a melting point of 200 degrees C or less which uses as a main copolymerization component the heart component which makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and polyethylene terephthalate] of 1-20 deniers, since -the interior material for automobiles characterized by being the nonwoven fabric constituted. [Claim 2] 10 - 30 % of the weight of sheath-core mold bicomponent fibers with a fineness of 1-20 deniers with

which said surface contains 90 - 70 % of the weight of high-melting fiber with a fineness of 1-20 deniers which makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and a low-melt point ERASU tick sheath component with a melting point of 200 degrees C or less which uses as a main copolymerization component the heart component to which polyethylene terephthalate is made into a subject, and polyethylene terephthalate -- since -- the interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 characterized by being the nonwoven fabric constituted. [Claim 3] Interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having the thickness of 2-

[Claim 4] It is the interior material for automobiles given in any one term of claims 1-3 which said base material layer is equipped with the general section and a heavy-gage part, and are characterized by for this heavy-gage part being a low consistency, and having a through tube near [that] the core from said general section.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the interior material for automobiles, and further, since the vehicle indoor noise is reduced about the rear par cel material for automobiles which had simulataneously the absorption-of-sound engine performance excellent in the detail, and a ventilation function according to this rear par cel material, securing suitable permeability with a trunk room, it can raise crew's amenity. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, although the interior material for automobiles, especially a rear par cel board are used as a septum which separates the vehicle interior of a room and a trunk room, having the function to reduce the noise invasion from a trunk room, and a ventilation function with the trunk room for evoking the air of the vehicle interior of a room is called for. And as a conventional rear par cel board, as shown in drawing 3 , there is usually much what consists of epidermis 1 made of a vinyl chloride or a nonwoven fabric and woody plywood 3 grade.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in such a conventional rear par cel board, the cure about the noise with which the actual condition is that especially permeability has drilled and secured the air hole 2 to some boards, and it invades from this aeration term 2 was hardly taken by the thing of the board type shown in drawing 3. Moreover, the technical problem that this noise could not be reduced occurred with the ingredient configuration currently conventionally used also as the quality of the material of such a rear par cel board itself. The place which this invention was made paying attention to the technical problem which such a conventional technique has, and is made into the purpose is to offer the interior material for automobiles which may be compatible in reduction of the noise which trespasses upon the empty vehicle interior of a room in a trunk room, and the ventilation function of the vehicle interior of a room and the inside of a trunk room. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person came to complete a header and this invention for the ability of the above-mentioned purpose to be attained by adopting a specific ingredient configuration and specific sound absorptive duct structure, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly that the abovementioned purpose should be attained. Namely, the interior material for automobiles of this invention is set to the interior material for automobiles which has the two-layer structure equipped with the surface and the base material layer. 95 - 55 % of the weight of 5-40-denier high-melting fiber to which said base material layer makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, 5 - 45 % of the weight of sheath-core mold bicomponent fibers with a fineness [containing a low-melt point point ERASU tick polyester sheath component with a melting point of 200 degrees C or less which uses as a main copolymerization component the heart component which makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and polyethylene terephthalate] of 1-20 deniers, since -- it is characterized by being the nonwoven fabric constituted. Moreover, in the interior material for automobiles of this invention, said base material layer is equipped with the general section and a heavy-gage part, this heavygage part is a low consistency, and it is more desirable than said general section to have a through tube near [that] the core.

[0005]

[Function] In the interior material for automobiles of this invention, especially rear par cel material, the surface and the base material layer were formed by the specific ingredient configuration which makes polyester fiber a subject. Therefore, the component itself compares with the conventional rear par cel board component, it has the absorption-of-sound effectiveness, and can control the noise of the vehicle interior of a room. Moreover, the above-mentioned noise can be prevented much more effectively as well as reservation of permeability by

preparing the heavy-gage part of comparatively a low consistency, being able to drill a through tube near [this] the core in a part of base material layer, also being able to form sound absorptive duct structure in it, and adopting such sound absorptive duct structure as it.
[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The interior material for automobiles of this invention carries out the laminating of the surface and base material layer which consist of the nonwoven fabric which made polyester fiber the subject, respectively, and is constituted. Here, the above-mentioned surface is formed from the nonwoven fabric which consists of high-melting fiber which consists of predetermined polyester fiber, and a sheath-core mold bicomponent fiber containing the heart component and sheath component which consist of predetermined polyester fiber. On the other hand, as for the above-mentioned base material layer, it is desirable to be formed from the nonwoven fabric which consists of high-melting fiber which consists of predetermined polyester fiber, and sheath-core mold compound-die fiber containing the heart component and sheath component which consist of predetermined polyester fiber,

[0007] As mentioned above, in the interior material for automobiles of this invention, it is because it is easy to carry out the mold collapse even of after heating compression molding, so it is not desirable except that a polypropylene fiber is inferior to abrasion resistance in raw-material cost preferably at the economical reason nil why nylon fiber is high as for the reason for having made polyester fiber into the component. [0008] Next, an example of the structure of rear par cel material is explained among the interior material for automobiles of this invention. Drawing 1 is the sectional view showing 1 operation gestalt of the rear par cel material of this invention, the posterior part of an automobile is expressed as a whole, a sign 8 shows a rear window and 9 shows the rear seat. Moreover, drawing 2 R> 2 is the part plan of rear par cel material shown in drawing 1. In drawing 1, like ****, this rear par cel material carries out the laminating of the surface 4 and the base material layer 5 which consist of the nonwoven fabric which made polyester fiber the subject, respectively, and is constituted. Moreover, the heavy-gage part 7 equipped with an air hole 6 is formed in the edge of the base material layer 5, and, thereby, the permeability of the vehicle interior of a room and a trunk room is

[0009] In this operation gestalt, the above-mentioned heavy-gage part 7 is formed by drilling a through tube 6 near the green sand core section which made heavy-gage a part of base material layer 5, and made it heavy-gage at the time of shaping. It becomes possible to form the false sound absorptive duct structure where the acoustic material of a fiber surrounded the perimeter of a through tube 6, by adopting such a configuration. Therefore, although the noise out of a trunk room had trespassed upon the vehicle interior of a room as it is through tube for aeration conventionally, in the rear par cel material of this operation gestalt, it writes as the structure which has arranged acoustic material (specific polyester fiber) around a through tube 6, and it becomes possible to reduce invasion of the noise from a through tube 6. In addition, especially as thickness of this rear par cel material, although not limited, it is desirable to usually be referred to as 2–50mm including a heavy-gage part. Moreover, as for the thickness of a heavy-gage part 7, it is more desirable than thickness of general section 5a of the base material layer 5 to have twice [at least / more than] as many thickness as this.

[0010] Next, the ingredient configuration of the interior material for automobiles of this invention is explained to a detail. Like ****, the both sides of a surface and a base material layer are formed by the interior material for automobiles of this invention using the nonwoven fabric which consists of high-melting fiber and a sheath-core mold bicomponent fiber. Hereafter, the component of this nonwoven fabric is explained. First, the polyester which has a component according to polyethylene terephthalate or it as high-melting polyester fiber can be mentioned, and since these are cheap, they can be used preferably. Moreover, since the polyester which has a component according to polyethylene terephthalate or it as polyester fiber used for the heart component of a sheath-core mold bicomponent fiber is cheap, these can be used preferably. Furthermore, the copoly ester which carried out ring breakage of acid components, such as a terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid, diol components, such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, and a diethylene glycol, or the lactone, and copolymerized it as copoly ester used for the thermal melting arrival mold fiber which is a sheath component can be mentioned.

[0011] Hereafter, the surface and base material layer in the interior material for automobiles of this invention are explained to a detail.

1) 10 - 30 % of the weight of sheath-core mold bicomponent fibers with a fineness [containing 90 - 70 % of the weight / of high-melting fiber with a fineness of 1-20 deniers to which a surface configuration table layer makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject /, and a low-melt point point ERASU tick polyester sheath component with a melting point of 200 degrees C or less which uses as a main copolymerization component the heart

component which makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and polyethylene terephthalate] of 1-20 deniers -- since -- forming with the nonwoven fabric constituted is desirable. In addition, fineness was made into 20 deniers or less for securing surface appearance. Moreover, the sheath-core mold bicomponent fiber is made into 30 or less % of the weight because abrasion resistance sufficient also by this combination is obtained. [0012] As surface eyes, two or less 200 g/m is enough. In order to raise appearance, it is desirable to change into the condition of having covered the through tube top of a base material layer. In this case, since ventilation resistance will become large if eyes are enlarged, it is desirable to enlarge the diameter of average fiber of the above-mentioned nonwoven fabric. However, when a base material layer and a surface are made into one and a through tube is formed, the limit about surface eyes and its ventilation resistance is lost. Since the direction which took the latter structure can fabricate a surface and a base material layer by one, a manufacturing cost can be reduced.

[0013] 2) 5 - 45 % of the weight of 1-20-denier sheath-core mold bicomponent fibers containing 95 - 55 % of the weight of 5-40-denier high-melting fiber to which the configuration base material layer of a base material layer makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and a low-melt point point ERASU tick polyester sheath component with a melting point of 200 degrees C or less which uses as a main copolymerization component the heart component which makes polyethylene terephthalate a subject, and polyethylene terephthalate -- since -forming from the nonwoven fabric constituted is desirable. This shows the rigidity as a base material from the field of the fiber combination which can be issued economically. [0014]

[Example] Hereafter, although an example and the example of a comparison explain this invention to a detail, this invention is not limited to these examples.

(Example 1)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige]: -- blend 70 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):30% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the nonwoven fabric original fabric of 100g of eyes was obtained.
- [0015] a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige]: -- blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the nonwoven fabric original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and after heating and carrying out press forming (10mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 more degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 10mm was formed at the trimming process. In addition, it was satisfactory to surface abrasion resistance and the rigidity of a base material layer. [0016] (Example 2)
- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige]: -- blend 80 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):20% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige]: -- blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to beige similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and after heating and carrying out press forming (10mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 more degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 10mm was formed at the trimming process. Surface appearance was improving and it was satisfactory to surface abrasion resistance and the rigidity of a base material layer like the example 1. [0017] (Example 3)

a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 3 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 90 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):10% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out

- arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a
base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 20 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and after heating and carrying out press forming (10mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 more degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 10mm was formed at the trimming process. In addition, since it is satisfactory to surface abrasion resistance and 20-denier fiber was applied to the base material layer, rigidity became high further.

[0018] (Example 4)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 80 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):20% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 20 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and after heating and carrying out press forming (20mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 more degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 20mm was formed at the trimming process. The wrap part was written for a long time with acoustic material, and the absorption-of-sound engine performance improved the through tube.

[0019] (Example 5)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 80 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):20% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 10 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 55 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):45% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of eyes 800 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and after heating and carrying out press forming (35mm in 7mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 more degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 35mm was formed at the trimming process. 10-denier fiber was applied to the base material layer, eyes were able to be made high, the through tube was able to be written as 3 times of the general section, and the absorption-of-sound engine performance was able to be raised. Furthermore, since the rate of combination of the binder fiber in a base material is made high, rigidity is also going up.

[0020] (Example 6)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 20 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 90 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):10% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 90g of eyes was obtained. It is the description that this nonwoven fabric has low ventilation resistance.
- a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 20 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 60 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):40% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length

which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process — the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. Furthermore, after heating and carrying out press forming (15mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 15mm was formed at the trimming process. After sprinkling 50g /of polyethylene powder two times m on the base material layer in which the through tube was formed and carrying out the laminating of the above—mentioned surface, heated, and it was made to paste up through a press process, and trimmed. Thus, since the through tube was covered with the nonwoven fabric with high permeability, the formed rear par cel was good-looking.

[0021] (Example 1 of a comparison)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 97 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):3% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and further, after heating and carrying out press forming (10mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 10mm was formed at the trimming process. Since the content of surface binder fiber was low, surface abrasion resistance ran short.
- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 80 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):20% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 150g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: blend 98 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):2% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and further, after heating and carrying out press forming (10mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 10mm was formed at the trimming process. Although it was satisfactory about the surface, since the content of the binder fiber of a base material layer was low, rigidity ran short.

[0023] (Example 3 of a comparison)

- a <surface> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 6 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 80 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):20% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of 100g of eyes was obtained.
- a <base material layer> -- usual polyester staple fiber [of the round-head cross section of 13 denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray]: -- blend 65 % of the weight and the polyester staple fiber (130-degree-C melting mold):35% of the weight which has the sheath-core structure of 2-denier 52mm length which carried out arrival at Hara to gray similarly of a thermal melting arrival mold, and pass carding, a cross layer, and a needle punch process -- the original fabric of eyes 600 g/m2 was obtained. The surface and base material layer which were obtained were pasted up through the needle punch process, and further, after heating and carrying out press forming (5mm in 5mm in general section thickness, perimeter [through tube] thickness) to 170 degrees C, the through tube with a depth of 5mm was formed at the trimming process. Since the heavy-gage part was not formed in the perimeter of a through tube, this example of the absorption-of-sound engine performance was inadequate.

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, it can write adopting a specific ingredient configuration and specific sound absorptive duct structure, and the interior material for automobiles which may be compatible in reduction of the noise which trespasses upon the empty vehicle interior of a room in a trunk room, and the ventilation function of the vehicle interior of a room and the inside of a trunk room can be offered. Moreover, in addition to effectiveness common to the above, each example has the still more nearly following effectiveness, respectively. Namely, since the fabrication of a surface and the base material layer can be carried out in one, simplification of a production process is attained, and all the components of rear par cel material are written as polyester, and it is advantageous in the case of recycle.

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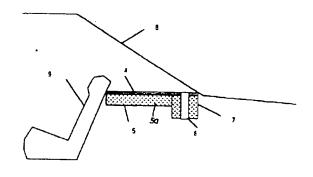
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(21)出願番号		特顧平8 – 49665		(71)出職人 000003997						
(22) 出顧日		平成8年(1996)2月14日		(72)発明者	神奈川 皆 根本 神奈川	日産自動車株式会社 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 根本 好一 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区宝町2番地 日 自動車株式会社内				

(54)【発明の名称】 自動車用内装材

(57)【要約】

【課題】 トランクルーム内から車室内に侵入する騒音 の低減及び車室内とトランクルーム内との通気機能を両 立し得る自動車用内装材を提供する。

【解決手段】 表層と基材層との2層構造を有する内装材である。表層、基材層ともポリエステル繊維を主体とした不織布から形成される。リヤパーセル材は、表層4と基材層5とを積層して成る。基材層5の端部には、通気孔6を備える厚肉部7が設けられる。厚肉部7は、通気孔6の周囲を繊維質の吸音材が包囲した疑似吸音ダクト構造を採る。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 表層と基材層を備えた2層構造を有する 自動車用内装材において、

前記基材層が、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする5~40デニールの高融点繊維95~55重量%と、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする芯成分とポリエチレンテレフタレートを主たる共重合成分とする融点200℃以下の低融点エラスティックボリエステル鞘成分とを含む繊度1~20デニールの芯鞘型複合繊維5~45重量%と、から構成される不織布であることを特徴とする自動車用内装材。

【請求項2】 前記表層が、ポリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする繊度1~20デニールの高融点繊維90~70重量%と、ポリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする芯成分とポリエチレンテレフタレートを主たる共重合成分とする融点200℃以下の低融点エラスティック構成分とを含む繊度1~20デニールの芯鞘型複合繊維10~30重量%と、から構成される不織布であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項3】 2~50mmの厚さを有することを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項4】 前記基材層が一般部と厚肉部とを備え、この厚肉部は、前記一般部より低密度であり、且つその中心部近傍に貫通孔を有することを特徴とする請求項1~3のいずれか1つの項に記載の自動車用内装材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、自動車用内装材に係り、更に詳細には、優れた吸音性能と通気機能とを併有した自動車用リヤパーセル材に関するものであり、本リヤパーセル材によれば、トランクルームとの適切な通気性を確保しつつ車室内騒音が低減されるので、乗員の快適性を向上させることができる。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、自動車用内装材、特にリヤパーセルボードは、車室内とトランクルームとを隔てる隔壁として使用されるが、トランクルームからの騒音侵入を低減する機能と、車室内の空気を喚起するためのトランクルームとの通気機能とを有することが求められる。そして、従来のリヤパーセルボードとしては、通常、図3に示すように、塩化ビニルや不織布製の表皮1と木質合板3等から構成されているものが多い。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このような従来のリヤパーセルボードにおいて、図3に示したボードタイプのものでは、特に通気性は、ボードの一部に通気孔2を穿設して確保しているのが実状であり、この通気項2から侵入してくる騒音についての対策がほとんど講じられていなかった。また、このようなリヤパーセルボードの材質自体としても、従来使用されている材

料構成では、かかる騒音を低減できないという課題があった。本発明は、このような従来技術の有する課題に着目してなされたもので、その目的とするところは、トランクルーム内から車室内へ侵入する騒音の低減、及び車室内とトランクルーム内との通気機能を両立し得る自動車用内装材を提供することにある。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、上記目的を 達成すべく鋭意研究を重ねた結果、特定の材料構成や特 定の吸音ダクト構造を採用することにより、上記目的が 達成できることを見出し、本発明を完成するに至った。 即ち、本発明の自動車用内装材は、表層と基材層を備え た2層構造を有する自動車用内装材において、前記基材 層が、ポリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする 5~4 0デニールの高融点繊維95~55重量%と、ポリエチ レンテレフタレートを主体とする芯成分とポリエチレン テレフタレートを主たる共重合成分とする融点200℃ 以下の低融点エラスティックポリエステル鞘成分とを含 む繊度1~20デニールの芯鞴型複合繊維5~45重量 %と、から構成される不織布であることを特徴とする。 また、本発明の自動車用内装材では、前記基材層が一般 部と厚肉部とを備え、この厚肉部は、前記一般部より低 密度であり、且つその中心部近傍に貫通孔を有すること が好ましい。

[0005]

【作用】本発明の自動車用内装材、特にリヤパーセル材においては、ボリエステル繊維を主体とする特定の材料構成により表層及び基材層を形成した。よって、構成材料自体が従来のリヤパーセルボード構成材料に比し吸音効果を有し、車室内の騒音を抑制できる。また、基材層の一部に比較的低密度の厚肉部を設け、この中心部近傍に貫通孔を穿設して吸音ダクト構造を形成することもでき、このような吸音ダクト構造を採用することにより、通気性の確保は勿論、上記騒音を一層有効に防止することができる。

[0006]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の自動車用内装材は、それぞれボリエステル繊維を主体とした不緻布から成る表層及び基材層を積層して構成される。ここで、上記表層は、所定のボリエステル繊維から成る高融点繊維と、所定のボリエステル繊維から成る芯成分及び鞘成分を含む芯鞘型複合繊維とから構成される不織布より形成される。一方、上記基材層は、所定のボリエステル繊維から成る高融点繊維と、所定のボリエステル繊維から成る高融点繊維と、所定のボリエステル繊維から成る芯成分及び鞘成分を含む芯鞘型複合型繊維とから構成される不織布より形成されるのが好ましい。

【0007】上述のように、本発明の自動車用内装材において、ボリエステル系繊維を構成材料とした理由は、ナイロン繊維は原材料コストが高く経済的な理由で好ましくなく、ボリプロピレン繊維は耐摩耗性に劣るほか、

加熱圧縮成形後も型くずれし易いので好ましくないから である。

【0008】次に、本発明の自動車用内装材のうち、リヤパーセル材の構造の一例について説明する。図1は、本発明のリヤパーセル材の一実施形態を示す断面図であって、全体として自動車の後部を表しており、符号8はリヤウィンド、9はリヤシートを示している。また、図2は、図1に示したリヤパーセル材の部分平面図である。図1において、このリヤパーセル材は、上述の如く、それぞれポリエステル繊維を主体とした不織布から成る表層4及び基材層5を積層して構成されている。また、基材層5の端部には通気孔6を備える厚肉部7が設けられており、これにより、車室内とトランクルームとの通気性が確保されている。

【0009】本実施形態において、上記厚肉部7は、基材層5の一部を成形時に厚肉化し、厚肉化した中芯部近傍に貫通孔6を穿設することにより形成される。このような構成を採用することで、貫通孔6の周囲を繊維での吸音材が包囲した疑似吸音ダクト構造を形成することで、貫通孔を介して車室内にそのまま侵入してが、本実施形態のリヤパーセル材では、貫通孔6の周囲に吸音材(特定のボリエステル繊維)を配置した構造としたため、貫通孔6からの騒音の侵入を低減することが可能になる。なお、このリヤパーセル材の厚みとしては、特に限定されるものではないが、厚肉部を含めては、特に限定されるものではないが、厚肉部を含めては、特に限定されるものではないが、厚肉部を含めては、特に限定されるものではないが、厚肉部を含めての厚みは、基材層5の一般部5 aの厚みより少なくとも2倍以上の厚みを持っていることが望ましい。

【0010】次に、本発明の自動車用内装材の材料構成 について詳細に説明する。上述の如く、本発明の自動車 用内装材では、表層及び基材層の双方が、高融点繊維と 芯鞘型複合繊維とから成る不織布を用いて形成される。 以下、かかる不織布の構成材料について説明する。ま ず、高融点のポリエステル繊維としては、ポリエチレン テレフタレート又はそれに準ずる成分を有するポリエス テルを挙げることができ、これらは安価なので好ましく 使用することができる。また、芯鞘型複合繊維の芯成分 に用いられるポリエステル繊維としては、ポリエチレン テレフタレート又はそれに準ずる成分を有するポリエス テルが安価なので、これらを好ましく使用できる。更 に、鞴成分である熱融着型繊維に用いられるコポリエス テルとしては、テレフタル酸、イソフタル酸等の酸成分 とエチレングリコール、プロピレングリコール、ジエチ レングリコール等のジオール成分、又はラクトンを開環 して共重合したコポリエステル等を挙げることができ る。

【0011】以下、本発明の自動車用内装材における表層及び基材層について詳細に説明する。

1)表層の構成

表層は、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする機度 1~20デニールの高融点繊維90~70重量%と、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする芯成分とボリエ チレンテレフタレートを主なる共重合成分とする融点2 00℃以下の低融点エラスティックボリエステル輔成分とを含む機度1~20デニールの芯鞘型複合繊維10~ 30重量%と、から構成される不織布により形成するのが好ましい。なお、繊度を20デニール以下としたのは、表面の見栄えを確保するためである。また、芯鞘型複合繊維を30重量%以下としているのは、この配合でも十分な耐摩耗性が得られるからである。

【0012】表層の目付としては、200g/m²以下で十分である。見栄えを向上させるためには、基材層の貫通孔上を被覆した状態にすることが望ましい。この場合、目付を大きくすると通気抵抗が大きくなるので、上記不織布の平均繊維径を大きくするのが好ましい。但し、基材層と表層とを一体にして貫通孔を形成した場合には、表層目付とその通気抵抗に関する制限はなくなる。後者の構造をとった方が、表層と基材層とを一体で成形できるため、製造コストを低減することができる。【0013】2】基材層の構成

基材層は、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする5~40デニールの高融点繊維95~55重量%と、ボリエチレンテレフタレートを主体とする芯成分とポリエチレンテレフタレートを主なと共重合成分とする融点200℃以下の低融点エラスティックポリエステル鞘成分とを含む1~20デニールの芯構型複合繊維5~45重量%と、から構成される不織布より形成するのが望ましい。これは、基材としての剛性を経済的に出せる繊維配合の領域から示している。

[0014]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例及び比較例により詳細 に説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例に限定されるもの ではない。

(実施例1)

〈表層〉ベージュに原着した13デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:70重量% と、同様にベージュに原着した2デニール52mm長の 芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):30重量%とをブレンドし、カ ーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経 て目付100gの不織布原反を得た。

【0015】〈基材層〉ベージュに原着した13デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:65重量%と、同様にベージュに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付600g/m²の不緻布原反を得た。得られた表層と基材層とをニードルパンチ工程を介

して接着させ、更に170℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周囲厚さ10mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ10mmの貫通孔を形成した。なお、表層の耐摩耗性、基材層の剛性に問題はなかった。【0016】(実施例2)

〈表層〉ベージュに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:80重量%と、同様にベージュに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):20重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉ベージュに原着した13デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:65重量%と、同様にベージュに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材層とをニードルパンチ工程を介して接着させ、更に170℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周囲厚さ10mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ10mmの貫通孔を形成した。表層の見栄えは向上しており、実施例1と同様に、表層の耐摩耗性、基材層の剛性に問題はなかった。

【0017】(実施例3)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した3デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ボリエステルステープル繊維:90重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のボリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):10重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した20デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:65重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材層とをニードルパンチ工程を介して接着させ、更に170℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔を形成した。なお、表層の耐摩耗性に問題はなく、基材層に20デニールの繊維を適用したため、更に剛性は高くなった。

【0018】(実施例4)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ボリエステルステープル繊維:80重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構

造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):20重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルバンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した20デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:65重量% と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯 精構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維 (130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カー ディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て 目付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材 層とをニードルパンチ工程を介して接着させ、更に17 0℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔 周囲厚さ20mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ20 mmの貫通孔を形成した。貫通孔を吸音材で覆う部分を 長くしたため、吸音性能が向上した。

【0019】(実施例5)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:80重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステーブル繊維(130℃溶融型):20重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した10デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:55重量% と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯 輔構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維 (130℃溶融型):45重量%とをブレンドし、カー ディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て 目付800g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材 層とをニードルパンチ工程を介して接着させ、更に17 0℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ7mm、貫通孔 周囲厚さ35mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ35 mmの貫通孔を形成した。基材層に10デニールの繊維 を適用し、目付を高くして貫通孔を一般部の3倍とした が、吸音性能を高めることができた。更に、基材での バインダ繊維の配合率を高くしているので剛性も上がっている。

【0020】(実施例6)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した20デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:90重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):10重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付90gの原反を得た。この不織布は通気抵抗が低いことが特徴である。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した20デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:60重量% と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯 輔構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維 (130℃溶融型):40重量%とをブレンドし、カー ディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て 目付600g/m²の原反を得た。更に、170℃に加 熱し、ブレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周囲厚さ 15mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ15mmの賃 通孔を形成した。貫通孔を形成した基材層上にポリエチレンパウダーを50g/m²散布し、上記表層を積層し た後、加熱し、プレス工程を介して接着させトリミング した。このようにして形成したリヤバーセルは、貫通孔 が通気性の高い不織布で被覆されているため、見栄えが よかった。

【0021】(比較例1)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ボリエステルステープル繊維:97重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のボリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):3重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した13デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:65重量% と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯 鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維 (130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て 目付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材 層をニードルパンチ工程を経て接着させ、更に、170 ℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周 囲厚さ10mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ10m mの貫通孔を形成した。表層のバインダ繊維の含有量が 低いため、表層の耐摩耗性が不足した。

【0022】(比較例2)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ボリエステルステーブル繊維:80重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のボリエステルステーブル繊維(130℃溶融型):20重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付150gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した13デニール52mm長の 丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:98重量% と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯 鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維 (130℃溶融型):2重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目 付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材層 をニードルパンチ工程を経て接着させ、更に、170℃ に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周囲 厚さ10mm) した後、トリミング工程で深さ10mmの貫通孔を形成した。表層については問題はなかったが、基材層のバインダ繊維の含有量が低いため、剛性が不足した。

【0023】(比較例3)

〈表層〉グレーに原着した6デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステープル繊維:80重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステーブル繊維(130℃溶融型):20重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルバンチ工程を経て目付100gの原反を得た。

〈基材層〉グレーに原着した13デニール52mm長の丸断面の通常ポリエステルステーブル繊維:65重量%と、同様にグレーに原着した2デニール52mm長の芯鞘構造を有する熱融着型のポリエステルステープル繊維(130℃溶融型):35重量%とをブレンドし、カーディング、クロスレイヤー、ニードルパンチ工程を経て目付600g/m²の原反を得た。得られた表層と基材層をニードルパンチ工程を経て接着させ、更に、170℃に加熱し、プレス成形(一般部厚さ5mm、貫通孔周囲厚さ5mm)した後、トリミング工程で深さ5mmの貫通孔を形成した。本例では、貫通孔の周囲に厚肉部を形成していないため、吸音性能が不十分であった。

[0024]

【発明の効果】以上説明してきたように、本発明によれば、特定の材料構成や特定の吸音ダクト構造を採用することとしたため、トランクルーム内から車室内へ侵入する騒音の低減、及び車室内とトランクルーム内との通気機能を両立し得る自動車用内装材を提供することができる。また、各実施例はそれぞれ上記共通の効果に加えて更に以下のような効果がある。即ち、表層と基材層とを一体で成形加工できるため、製造工程の簡略化が可能になり、且つリヤバーセル材の構成材料を全てポリエステルとしたため、リサイクルの際に有利である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明のリヤパーセル材の一実施形態を示す断面図である。

【図2】図1に示したリヤパーセル材の部分平面図である。

【図3】従来のリヤバーセルボードの一例を示す断面図 である。

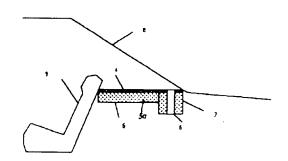
【符号の説明】

- 1 表皮
- 2 基材層
- 3 基材
- 4 表皮層
- 5 基材層
- 5 a 一般部
- 6 貫通孔

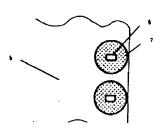
- 7 厚肉部 (疑似吸音ダクト部)
- 8 リヤウインド

9 リヤシート





【図2】



【図3】



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